



Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Men!
Freedom for the Territories.

E. O. GOODRICH, EDITOR.
Towanda, Saturday, September 14, 1850.

Democratic State Nominations.
FOR CALIFORNIA COMMISSIONER,
WM. T. MORISON, OF MONTGOMERY CO.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
J. PORTER BRAWLEY, OF CLAWFORD CO.
FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
EPHRAIM BANKS, OF MIFFLIN CO.
FOR THE AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.
Democratic County Ticket.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
DAVID WILMOT, OF BRADFORD COUNTY.
FOR CLERK,
GEORGE SANDERSON, OF BRADFORD CO.
FOR REPRESENTATIVE,
ADDISON M'KEAN, OF BURLINGTON,
HENRY GIBBS, OF OWAY.
FOR COMMISSIONER,
STURGES SQUIRES, OF RIDGEBURY.
FOR PROTECTING ATTORNEY,
THOMAS SMEAD, OF SPRINGFIELD.
FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
EDGAR G. NICHOLS, OF ROME.
FOR AUDITOR,
WILLIAM H. OVERTON, OF ATHENS.

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The County Ticket.

We gave to our readers last week, the names of the candidates put in nomination by our County Convention. That ticket, composed of the best men of the county, meets with general favor. Placed in nomination with an unanimity almost unparalleled, the people will rally to the election of all the candidates at the coming election.

ADDISON M'KEAN, of Burlington, is no stranger to the Democracy of Bradford, having been nominated and elected as Probationer, in 1845, an office which he filled, with credit to himself, and satisfaction to the public. It is no discredit to the other incumbents of that station, to say that a more capable and popular officer has never been elected to that post. Bred a farmer, his sympathies and feelings are with the masses, while his talents and tact will make him one of the most efficient Representatives Bradford ever had. His election seems to enter into all the calculations of our opponents.

HENRY GIBBS, of Owego, will also reflect credit upon our County in the capacity of a Representative. Plain and unostentatious in his manner and pretensions, yet possessed of an enlightened mind and sound judgment, no man could be found whose adherence to the Right would be more inflexible. He is emphatically one of the people, and his views and opinions are strongly for the rights of labor, for the equalizing influences of all laws, against special legislation and the granting of corporate privileges not enjoyed by all. No more upright and honest man can be found, nor one who holds the principles of Democracy more at heart. Bradford may well congratulate itself on the success of the above ticket. Capable and efficient, the gentleman put in nomination, will it elected, secure the respect and confidence of the House, and be able to accomplish much for the North.

STURGES SQUIRES, of Ridgely, the candidate for Commissioner, has been known for the last twenty years for his activity and zeal in behalf of the Democratic cause. In the rain or the sunshine, his services have been equally ready, and of benefit to the cause. Far above this, however, he combines in all eminent degree, the qualifications necessary for the important office for which the convention has named him. Prompt, ready and methodical in his manner of doing business, economical in his habits, and feelings, he would guard strictly and jealously the disbursement of the County finances. His extensive acquaintance with the County, would enable him to do justice to the multifarious business which comes before the Board. He will make an excellent colleague for the present worthy officers.

THOMAS SMEAD, of Springfield, the candidate for Prosecuting Attorney, is a self-taught young man, who has risen from a poor boy to a respectable standing at the bar. His history is worthy the commendation of those who would help worth and industry along in their struggle, and the emulation of those upon whom the smiles of fortune have not been lavished. He will make a capable and efficient officer.

EDGAR G. NICHOLS, of Rome, the candidate for County Surveyor, is quite a young man, perhaps not quite as well known, on account of his modest and unassuming manner, and we take great pleasure in commending him to the notice of the Democracy as well worthy of their esteem and deserving of their support. He possesses superior qualifications for the office—the nomination for which was sought on his part. An excellent mathematician, he has acquired a complete knowledge of his profession, by his own unwearying perseverance and exertions. No young man can be found, more deserving of respect and support.

WILLIAM H. OVERTON, of Athens, the candidate for Auditor, it is perhaps unnecessary for us to commend to public support, as our Whig friends have manifested a proper appreciation of his abilities by placing him upon their ticket for the same office. His election has then become a fixed fact, and we can congratulate the County upon having so capable an Auditor.

Such fellow-democrats, is the ticket which has been placed in nomination for your support. That you will give a cheerful and hearty support we do not doubt. There is not a man upon that ticket of which you may not well be proud. It has been formed almost with a general expression of popular will, and without exertion on the part of the candidates. There has been no rancor or strife to

secure the nomination—consequently no feeling engendered which should in any way hazard its success. We shall expect to see every democrat give it his support, and his strongest exertions to elect it. If this is done its triumph is certain.

A Chance for a Representation!
Our developments of the coalition and concert of action between the Editor of the Bradford Argus, and the North Pennsylvania, has raised the ire of the parties interested. Of course it was to be expected that the perpetrators of such a trick and fraud would vehemently deny the fact, and we are not astonished that both have the unblushing audacity to stand up and in the face of Mr. Powell's manuscript, deny the authorship.

The Argus evades the direct charge we made about the communication signed "X," and deems writing "communications" for the Argus. We have no reason to suppose Mr. Powell is in the habit of contributing to the columns of that sheet further than would be inferred from the facts we have published, but we now repeat our charge that he is the author of the communication in the North Pennsylvania of July 3, signed "X," the manuscript of which we have in our possession, in his hand writing, as several whigs who have seen it, and constant with this manuscript, have acknowledged. The North Pennsylvania denies more directly the charge, and says the author "is a democrat, an honest, high-minded, devoted member of the party." That sheet is so given to lying, that it will not scruple to resort to falsehood to extricate itself from the unpleasant dilemma of convicting at such an infamous trick. Destitute of all principle, it seeks to cover up its coalition with whig leaders and its endorsement of a whig editor and his slanders, by direct and plain falsehood. Now to give these persons, who have denied the truth of our statement, a chance to prove that we are wrong, and to clear themselves of such a disgraceful transaction, we offer a reward of FIFTY DOLLARS if they will prove what we have stated above is not substantially true.

Come, gentlemen! walk up to the mark. Prove Mr. Powell had no connection with the "X," communication—and you shall have the Fifty Dollars—and the credit of not being engaged in a swindle both disreputable and dishonest. If you do not, you must rest under the imputation of being joined together for a common purpose, to endeavor to distract and divide the Democratic party. Hurry up your proofs!

Beware of Falsehood!
We caution our friends to be on their guard against every species of falsehood. Scarcely a day, but some infamous fabrication comes to our ears, composed purely of lies. When you hear the unscrupulous retailing their petty slanders, nail them to the counter as base coin. Call for the proofs. The same enemy is at work, employing the same means as heretofore. You know, from the past how unscrupulous and fertile in devising falsehood that enemy is. Expect to hear all kinds of misrepresentations—hinted blindly by those who have some conscience left, but openly proclaimed by those who have been destitute of such an article for years.

Be of Good Cheer!
From every portion of our county, we have the most cheering accounts of the firmness with which the Democracy are standing by their principles. Never was the party more thoroughly united than at present. To be sure, the same disorganizers who have been for years attempting the overthrow of the party, are now arrayed against it, under the lead of a Tariff of '42, White and Brewster, Anti-Proviso boiler, but the sturdy yeomanry will repudiate the actions of the recreants as they did John Brewster in 1848. The people will as surely vindicate their principles, as in that case.

Exchange, Deposit and Disposit of Money.
An institution of this character, which has been greatly needed by the wants of our business community, has been established in this place, by Hon. JOHN LAPORTE, Col. G. F. MASON, of this county, and BEIR. S. RUSSELL, late of the Dauphin Deposit Bank, at Harrisburg. The names of the two former, are a sufficient guarantee of respectability and stability for the institution, and will command for it at once the confidence of this community. Mr. RUSSELL, has had many years' experience at the business, and brings with him a reputation as an obliging and excellent officer.

We understand it is contemplated to do the usual business of a bank, excepting the issuing of bills—the money paid out, being mostly for money—receiving money on deposit, and furnishing drafts on the most reasonable terms—thus conferring all the advantages upon community of a bank, without any of the danger which too often is the consequence of incorporated institutions. This being simply a private institution, in which only the gentlemen above named are concerned, will of course be conducted in a safe and legitimate manner, confining its operations to supply the wants and convenience of our people.

The Argus in speaking of the whig convention of Wednesday evening last says:—"The only strife, being the difficulty in prevailing upon gentlemen to suffer their names to come before the people as candidates." Inasmuch as it is only a matter of form—as to who receives the nominations, we do not wonder that gentlemen feel a great deal of reluctance in having their names used, suffer defeat, and pay the printer. While taking this view of the matter we are not surprised that Wm. H. Overton, a staunch Democrat was nominated for Auditor, even after he had accepted a nomination from his own party. Verily we say, there was truth in your remark, Mr. Argus.

By the following, which we take from the Washington Union, it will be seen that Mr. Wilmore has paired off with Mr. Hamilton, of Maryland.—It may perhaps quiet the apprehensions of some of those who are so extremely anxious for Mr. W.'s presence at Washington just now:—
"To supply an omission, it is proper to state that when the first vote upon the Texas boundary bill was taken, Mr. Hammond, of Maryland, announced that his colleague, Mr. Hamilton, had paired off with Mr. Wilmore, of Pennsylvania, upon that question. Upon the same question, also, Mr. Evans, of the same State, had paired off with Mr. Spalding, of New York.

Messrs. Evans and Hamilton were known friends of the measure, and those other gentlemen in opposition.

Democrats be Warned!
That a deep laid plot had been concocting for more than a year past, to distract and break down the Democracy of this district—to humiliate in the dust, the principles they have so prominently sustained, has now become so plain that none can be mistaken. This unworthy scheme was first conceived abroad, by aspirants for the Presidency, who look to Southern support to reach the summit of their ambition, and who fear that the noble Democracy of the 12th Congressional District will never be a party to their schemes. That Democracy being in their way, they have set about the hereinafter task of breaking down its influence by dividing and distracting it, or by forcing it under the banner of Slavery-propaganda.

This scheme, which first had its conception abroad, has found allies at home. There are a certain class of men, who hang upon the skirts of a party, ready to plunder. They follow only as buzzards attend upon the march of an army, for robbery. They have no conception of principle—they are unable to appreciate the sublime spectacle of a people standing upon great truths, for their guidance; and a man, amid all the influences of corruption, nobly and inflexibly maintaining the principles of his constituents and carrying out their wishes, becomes only an object of hatred and envy to them and his elevation makes him the target at which they aim their shafts, poisoned with rancor, and falsehood. Such men, unfortunately, we have in this Congressional district—mercenaries, who see in the elevation of this or that man to the Presidency, an opportunity for reward for their treachery to Northern interests and for their servile following of Southern boasts.

Presidential aspirants have found in this class of persons willing tools to endeavor to effect the objects so momentous to their interests. The fiat has been pronounced by this agglomeration of selfish and unprincipled ingredients, that the Democracy must be humbled, their principles must be overthrown, their champion, whom they had been unable to seduce or denounce from his upright and straight forward course, must be put down, that the buzzards of Slavery-hounds may go up and the breasts of those who look to Southern influence for patronage may be fat with a new joy. To do this, it was necessary to divide the Democracy party—to effect this it was necessary to do some portion of that party, into supporting a man, supposed to represent their principles.

Early last spring, this scheme began to unfold itself. A democratic meeting was called, ostensibly for the purpose of supporting "regular nominations," by the men who had supported Brewster, at which a "Central County Committee" was appointed, with Col. Pioulet as chairman. This committee had power to call meetings in the townships, and was invested with all the authority to organize a third party—small, to be sure, but very select. A meeting of that Committee was subsequently called, the proceedings of which have never come to public knowledge. The plot was not ready—a jealous democracy looked upon this disorganizing movement with distrust, and alarmed, the actors in it, have veiled their movements in secrecy.

Previously, after a visit to Wheeling and Philadelphia—after consultation with the "Favorite Son" and the defeated candidate for Clerk, the North Pennsylvania was brought here as a nucleus around which might gather all the incongruous elements, "black, white and gray," which were ready for schemes of disorganization and enmity to the Democratic party. An ostensible editor is imported from the Pennsylvania office at Philadelphia, while Mr. WARD is announced as a "Regular Contributor," both with their bosoms glowing with the purest philanthropy and ready to instruct the Democracy of Bradford in the principles of Democracy as taught in such schools. From the time of its first establishment, its claims have teemed with falsehoods, containing Hon. DAVID WILMOT and the Reporter, while the Democracy of Bradford have been denounced for their support of the principles of Freedom, and stigmatized and ridiculed as "Abolitionists." Attempts have been made to array some portions of the Democracy against another—certainly no good purpose is to be gained by creating a schism in our ranks, and yet every reader of that paper, will bear us out when we say that all its efforts have tended towards that consummation.

But we wish to recur to the late Congressional conference at this place, as developing fully and plainly the objects of this unholy coalition. It was known that Hon. DAVID WILMOT was to be named again a candidate—provided, he it remembered, the principles of the party could be as fully carried out, the schemes of the allies and adjuncts of the slavery-propaganda, in this district, be as effectually foiled, by the nomination and election of another man. We were among those who differed with him in believing this could not be complete without his election. He, we know, thought differently, and desired the nomination of some sound man from Tioga County. Mr. Lowrey, who had been most prominently named from that County, though we would not wish to impeach his character as a citizen, had forfeited his claims for support from the Democracy of Bradford. He had supported White and Brewster; he was in principle opposed to their views of a Tariff, and to the restriction of the propagation of Slavery—he had supported candidates in opposition to the regular nomination avowing hostility to those principles, and we had no reason for supposing he had changed, or if changed at all, from other than mercenary motives. Such a man, of course, we would not support, without giving up all we had ever battled for. Here was a man put forward, asking our support, who was supposed to hold views diametrically opposed to ours, upon the only principles of public policy which remain unsettled.

The conferees from Susquehanna, who were instructed for a Tioga man, were told to bring forward a sound man from that county, and he would be cordially accepted. The Bradford conferees had in their possession a letter from Mr. WILMOT stating his desire not to be a candidate, provided the principles of the party were not thus sacrificed, but that he would vindicate those principles at every hazard. The Susquehanna conferees were aware of the existence of this letter, and informed as to its contents. The name of JOHN W. GUSARNEY, of Tioga, was then mentioned by them. Mr. G. enjoys in a high degree, the confidence of our people, and his name was promptly accepted. The Bradford conferees were desirous to draw up resolutions, however strong they would be passed. Such resolutions were drawn up, and in the morning the Susquehanna conferees, while they objected to the resolution concerning Mr. WILMOT's course, still declared they would nominate no man upon the basis of the other resolutions. Then a separation was brought about by their refusal to act together on principle.

The result was two nominations. Now, to mark the result of the affair it will be seen the Susquehanna conferees have nominated JAMES LOWREY with the same resolutions word for word, as respected by them in case of Mr. GUSARNEY. A more contemptible trick never was enacted. Those conferees were under the influence of men here, who did not desire harmony. The nomination of Mr. GUSARNEY would be acceptable to the democracy of Bradford, and would be a knell to their hopes of distracting and dividing the Democracy party. They were opposed, and are opposed now, to any arrangement, by which harmony may be secured, and the principles of the party vindicated. Their object is attained. If there is a prospect that Mr. WILMOT will not be defeated, they will throw their votes for the whig candidate, to bring about the result, towards which they have been urged by Southern men.

At the Senatorial Conference, the last card was played. Into the deliberations of that body, the same scheme intruded itself. Susquehanna, Bradford and Wyoming, had each presented a candidate. One of the conferees from Susquehanna, had spent the week previous at this place, as a root of call-blow, for the disorganizing interest here. His first act at Laceyville, was to vote in opposition to his instructions, for the admission of six conferees from Bradford, under a protest, which is at once a literary and political curiosity. We have no hesitation now, as we did then, in common with our colleagues, to denounce it as a fire-brand thrown into the rampant brain of disorganizers in Bradford. To carry out more fully their ill spirit, the candidate for Susquehanna was not presented, and the conferees, while asserting that Bradford-claimed Congressman, Senator and Judge, voted for the nominee of Bradford. The plan had been fully concocted in Bradford—Mr. WARD was on hand, to see that it was consummated, that Bradford might be accused of desiring all the offices in the other counties, while at home, the memorable protest, would sink any candidate beyond all hope, who did not promptly disavow his sentiments, and all connection with it.

The Bradford conferees, having succeeded in procuring, with the aid of Susquehanna, the nomination of their candidate, denounced the protest, and pointed out the inevitable tendency it must have upon the fortunes of the nominee. The Susquehanna conferees, justified that it should go in with the minutes, and though the Conference had refused them leave to record it, yet they were inflexible, and their account of the proceedings appears with it.

These facts are evidences strong and positive, of the determination and disposition which has brought about this state of things in this District. Let the blame rest, where it is deserved. We are sure no Democrat who values his principles, who regards the success of his party, will permit himself to be led astray by the schemes of those who acting under orders from abroad, would desire the unity of our party broken into a thousand fragments.

SENATORIAL CONFERENCE.

At a Senatorial Conference of the Counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming held at the house of J. J. Labarre in Laceyville, on Monday Sept. 9, 1850. The following named gentlemen appeared as Conferees from their respective Counties:— Bradford—E. O. Goodrich, B. Laporte, A. S. Smith, John Baldwin, T. J. Ingham, L. W. Tiffany, Susquehanna—R. J. Niven, W. C. Ward, Thomas Johnson.

Wyoming—Thomas Morley, J. Brinshin, T. Osterhout, on motion of R. S. NIVEN, THOMAS JOHNSON, was called to the chair, and on motion T. J. INGHAM appointed Secretary.

Mr. BALDWIN offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the delegates presenting credentials from Susquehanna and Wyoming counties be admitted to seats in this Conference, and that three of the delegates from Bradford County be admitted.

The resolution was fully discussed by the conferees from the several Counties, when Mr. Niven on behalf of the Conferees from Susquehanna County, read a protest against the admission of six Conferees from Bradford, desiring the same might be put on record, as a part of the minutes of this Conference.

The Conferees from Bradford objected to entering said protest upon the minutes, the question as to the reception of the protest was taken by a division of the Conferees, and lost by a tie vote—Messrs. Niven, Morley, Osterhout and Brinshin, voting against; Messrs. Goodrich, Laporte, Ingham, Tiffany, Smith, Baldwin, Niven, Ward and Johnson, voting in favor of the same.

The Conference adjourned for half an hour.

On assembling, Mr. Brinshin, withdrew his original resolution, and containing the right of Bradford to six Conferees, in this Conference, offered the following resolution: Resolved, That three delegates from each County be present, and be entitled to seats in this Conference, after a full discussion, the resolution was rejected by the following vote:—Yeas—Morley, Osterhout, and Brinshin. Nays—Goodrich, Laporte, Ingham, Tiffany, Smith, Baldwin, Niven, Ward and Johnson.

The conferees from Bradford County voting under this protest.

Resolved, That the following resolution: Resolved, That Bradford County shall be entitled to five members—Susquehanna to four—and Wyoming to two—in the future Senatorial Conference of this District.

Which was adopted as follows: Yeas—Goodrich, Laporte, Smith, Baldwin, Tiffany, Ingham, Niven and Ward. Nays—Johnson, Morley, Osterhout, Brinshin.

On motion of Mr. Brinshin, the Conference then proceeded to nominate candidates for Senator.

Mr. Goodrich nominated George Sanderson. Mr. Brinshin "S. S. Winchester.

Mr. Goodrich stated that Mr. Brewster was not a candidate before the conference for nomination.

Resolved, That we acknowledge no test but principle in party politics; and as Democrats, it is our duty boldly to proclaim our principles, and firmly to maintain them. Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the Extension of Slavery into Territory now free, and that we hold it to be the duty of Congress to prohibit by positive law its introduction therein. Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the introduction of Slavery into Territory now free, and that we hold it to be the duty of Congress to prohibit by positive law its introduction therein.

Notes on Washington.
Our readers will be surprised and alarmed to learn that the vote rejecting the Texas Boundary bill, has been reconsidered, and that intemperate measure passed—that following in hot haste, the New Mexico and Utah territorial bills have been adopted, and California admitted as a state with her boundaries as defined by herself. This result has been brought about by the efforts of the administration, and by the treachery and weakness of Northern representatives. The following is an analysis of the vote in the House:

Votes for the Bill.
Northern Whigs 48
Southern " 49
Total 97

Votes against the Bill:
Northern Whigs 23
Southern " 23
Special Free Soilers 16
Total 62

Total votes 159
Yeas 62
Nays 97
Vacant seats (in Mass.)

The New York Evening Post, speaking of the California bill says that the passing of this bill has this advantage; that a limit is set to the progress of slavery in a western direction; so that it will infect none of our possessions immediately on the Pacific. It will receive no representation, and derive no influence from that important quarter. That great chimerical of the politicians of the slave states, the preservation of a political equilibrium between the slave states and the free, is dissipated at once to the winds by the admission of California. California will be followed, in no very distant time, by Oregon, another free state; while the progress of the population of Texas, retarded as it is by the unhappy effect of slavery, will be slow in attaining the necessary increase to allow of the creation of other states within its present limits. With regard to New Mexico and Utah, which are now provided with territorial governments, containing no prohibition of slavery, there is nothing to prevent that question from being brought up again as often as there is the slightest chance for its success. There is nothing to prevent a proposition for the amendment of these bills from being brought forward at the next session of Congress, when we shall be reinforced by the accession of the senators and representatives from California; nothing to prevent it from being urged upon the next Congress, when a different and juster proportion of northern and southern representatives will be required to Congress under the new census. It we cannot exclude slavery from the territories by a direct prohibition; if Congress has not the firmness or the virtue to amend the territorial government by a formal recognition of the law of freedom, bequeathed by Mexico to her ceded provinces, we will do our best to exclude it by the continual agitation of the question—a method of warfare which is still left us, and which the capitalists who possess slavery—if we may trust the admission of the southern politicians—dread almost as much as an express exclusion by law.

The bills passed provided as follows:—

1. That the Northern Boundary of Texas shall be the parallel of 36° 30' North latitude for three degrees of longitude westward from the old line between the United States and Mexico, on the 103d meridian of longitude due west from Greenwich; thence follow that meridian down to the 32d parallel of latitude; thence due west to the Rio Grande, which is made the westerly limit of Texas thence to its mouth. As a compensation for surrendering her claims to territory North of this line, Texas is to receive Ten Millions of Dollars in five per cent bonds of the United States, whereof Five Millions are made specifically applicable to the payment of the Public Debt of Texas.

2. New Mexico, including all the Territory acquired from Mexico North and West of the above line East of the Rio Grande, and all said Territory West of said River, is organized into a regular Territory, for which Officers are to be appointed and Courts organized as for other Territories of the United States.

3. All the Territory acquired by the United States from Mexico lying Westward of New Mexico as aforesaid and East of California is organized into another Territory under the appellation of Utah. This Territory includes the Salt Lake region, or Great Central Basin of Country in which the Mormons have set up their Ebenezer.

4. California is admitted into the Union as a State, with her chosen boundaries and her Free Constitution; so that her two Senators and two Members already chosen may take their seats forthwith.

5. The Territories of New Mexico and Utah as aforesaid are to be admitted into the Union as States, with or without Slavery as their People shall decide.

On Tuesday, in the Senate, Mr. CALISE gave notice of a bill applying the Wilmot Proviso to the Territories.

CONGRESSIONAL CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the Congressional Conferees of Bradford and Tioga counties, held at Towanda, on the 5th day of September, 1850, the following gentlemen presented their credentials:

Bradford—STURGES SQUIRES and B. LAPORTE; Tioga—C. C. GIBBS and A. P. COLE.

No conferees appearing from Susquehanna, on motion B. LAPORTE was chosen chairman, and A. P. COLE Secretary.

The following resolutions were then unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we acknowledge no test but principle in party politics; and as Democrats, it is our duty boldly to proclaim our principles, and firmly to maintain them.

Resolved, That we are unalterably opposed to the Extension of Slavery into Territory now free, and that we hold it to be the duty of Congress to prohibit by positive law its introduction therein.

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Mr. Lowrey's Position in 1848.

A late number of the Tioga Banner contains the following notice of the bolting candidate for Congress, in illustration of his course in 1848. The consistency with which he is now put forward as a Free-soil candidate will be readily seen.

But we repeat again to Mr. Lowrey, whose talents, moral character, and general acquirements, (the latter and the former being by no means of the very highest order) form no inappreciable objection to his nomination. We spoke of his course up to the fall of 1848. The friends of the true theory of human rights would then have been writing that Mr. Wilmot should withdraw from the course, and Mr. Wilmot himself expressed a wish to that effect, provided always, that a true friend of non-extension could take his place. The obstacle in the way of his withdrawal was the bitter enmity that had been generally manifested towards him by such papers as the Washington Union, the Pennsylvania Intelligencer, and others of that class, and last and least, the Tioga Eagle. They of course were only carrying out the wishes of a certain class of politicians, whose organs they were. In view of all the circumstances, it was concluded that he must either retire under the imputation of a worse than defeat, and the defeat too of the principles he had so consistently advocated, or he must again appeal to the people to sustain him. The managers of this County saw fit to put in nomination, by a minority vote, Mr. WILMOT, who had been the candidate against Mr. Bradford two years before. The democracy of Bradford and Susquehanna, as a matter of course, refused to sanction the nomination, and again brought forward Mr. WILMOT, by a regular democratic nomination, before the people.

After in vain trying to force Mr. White to stand a canvass, about a dozen of the managers in this borough, of whom Mr. Lowrey was one, in the name of the two Counties of Bradford and Tioga, put in nomination Judge BREWSTER, who they thought a democracy they thought would draw to his support a sufficient number of democrats to ensure his election. The result proved, however, that long service in the democratic party would not save the finally recreant from inglorious defeat. In this latter contest against Mr. Wilmot, Mr. Lowrey took an active part—attended meetings held to advance the cause of Brewsterism, and followed in the wake of Baird and others who favored the County, holding meetings and making speeches against the regular democratic nominee.

Upon what did that election turn? What were the great principles that formed the rallying points of the two sections? Upon the WILMOT banner was inscribed, "No Extension of Slavery over the Free Territory of the United States"—upon the BREWSTER banner in glaring colors stood out—"The South has a right to transport her slaves to an equal share of the territory acquired of Mexico." Upon the latter mottoes the banner of the Democracy was the issue joined. And could there be any doubt of the result? In Tioga county, the residence of Judge Brewster, Wilmot received one thousand seven hundred and fourteen votes; and Brewster six hundred and forty. In Bradford, the residence of Wilmot, Brewster received two hundred and fifty votes and Wilmot four thousand one hundred and seventy one. In Susquehanna, the former residence of Judge Brewster, Wilmot received two thousand seven hundred and thirty six votes, and Brewster six hundred and thirty seven. In these three counties, then, the Whig candidates, received four thousand eight hundred and ninety-five votes; making Wilmot's majority over Tracy three thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight—over Brewster seven thousand six hundred and eighty-one, and over the combined vote of Tracy and Brewster of two thousand eight hundred and eighty six. And let it be remembered too, that against neither Mr. Tracy nor Judge Brewster or one word could be urged either in point of morals or talent. It was an election by ballot, not by principle, and so far as Judge Brewster was concerned, that principle was the non extension of slavery. Wilmot opposed to all and every extension—Brewster willing to concede to the South certain alleged constitutional rights to carry slaves into a part of the free territory, and at all events granting them the privilege of carrying them there by changing free territory into slave territory—if by any means they could get a majority of the white citizens of said territory to sanction such a course.

In that contest Wilmot and non-extension was most triumphantly vindicated, and one would think that opposition to the principle that a Human Being ought not to be extended, had received such a check that it would never dare again make its appearance. But the enemy of human equality is never ceasing and never tiring in his efforts, and hence "the price of human freedom is eternal vigilance." Mr. Wilmot had been three times elected and at each time by an increased vote. When he was most bitterly assailed, then was he most signally triumphant. Could not the enemies of universal freedom—enemies to that celebrated declaration that "all men are created equal," and "unalienable rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," be content with these signal manifestations of the feelings and principles of a people of the 12th Congressional District? No! The sign of distress was hung out—aid was solicited from abroad, and a press, type, and printer and editor were sent up from the Northern ramparts into Mr. Wilmot's own County, for the express purpose of putting him down. The people down South were not willing that the voters of the 12th Congressional District should be freemen—free to elect whom they pleased—but a southern press must be sent into our midst to dictate to us and to tempt upon the free liberties of the independent yeomanry of Tioga, Bradford, and Susquehanna. They are not content with what we have again and again refused to prove treason to the principles of human equality.

They wish to try the contest over again. And they vainly and foolishly hope, with the aid of an imported press, and the weak and vapid assistance of another, whose feelings and sympathies are all south of Mason and Dixon's line, to succeed. They can't even make a show. What! attempt to tell the free yeomanry of Northern Pennsylvania that they shall not elect such men as they please? Send up into our midst Southern press, to dictate to us in political matters!

Unfortunately for him, Mr. Lowrey is his candidate. His success would be the defeat of all our most cherished principles. We do not care how high may be his character as a man—the higher the more signal his defeat. We regret exceedingly that he has been found among the enemies of freedom, and we think he regrets it too; but he is beyond even the hope of possibility of escape. He has put on the shirt of Nessus and earthly power can remove it, till the contest of freedom is fought over again this fall.

Will they be satisfied then, that there is no lessing in this district towards Southern influence and Slavery propagandism?

SULLIVAN COUNTY.—The Democrats of Sullivan County met on the 26th ult., and after in nomination the following ticket:—For Sheriff, James Degan; for Commissioner, Griffith Phillips; for Probationer, William Sullivan; for Auditor, Geo. W. Phillips; for County Surveyor, Wm. A. Mason.

ARRIVAL OF JENNY LIND.—Jenny Lind, the fat famed vocalist, arrived in N. Y. in the steamer Atlantic, on the 1st inst. Her triumphal Munday evening is an interesting account of the enthusiastic manner in which she was received. Some forty or fifty thousand persons welcomed her as she landed, filling the air with loud huzzas, and cheers—Three or four triumphal arches, on which were appropriate devices, were erected on the deck, through which she passed. On her way to the New York House, her carriage, was literally filled with bouquets, heaped upon her by the multitudes. The excitement in N. Y. baffles description.

She states she will be ready to appear before the public in ten days. Tickets for her next concert are to be disposed of at auction to the highest bidder; already there are over a thousand sold, at prices ranging from five to thirty dollars each.